

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS."
Virg.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

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⚡Circumstances preclude our publishing this week, a paper from the pen of an esteemed correspondent, on the "Signs of a good Husband"—it shall appear next week.

⚡The introductory lecture of Mr. Baer, on Agricultural Chemistry, it will be remembered, takes place tomorrow evening, in the basement of the Universalist Church. This is a subject in which every one who is now or contemplates becoming a proprietor of landed estate, is immediately interested, and we hope that Mr. Baer will have no cause to find fault with the public spirit of our citizens, in sustaining him in his exertions to extend the knowledge of this invaluable science throughout our state.

⚡The nominations for the new cabinet of President Tyler, noticed in our last, were confirmed by the Senate without opposition. Mr. Webster is the only member of the old one who remains, and it is now understood by letters from himself, that he has no intention of following the example of his colleagues. It is not certain that Judge McLean will accept the post to which he has been called.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—DECLINE OF BREADSTUFFS.

It will be seen by the sketch in another part of this week's paper, that there have been arrivals of steamers at Boston and New-York, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th. The political news is unimportant—there was a decidedly better feeling towards this country, in regard to the McLeod case, since the receipt of the correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Webster. The favorable change in the weather noticed in the last accounts, had continued, and the harvest has turned out much better than was contemplated, and a decline in the price of breadstuffs in the British and American markets has been the result.

The Western Farmer and Gardener's Almanac for 1842.—We have received a copy of the above work from the publisher, E. Lucas, 112 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is edited by Mr. Thomas Affleck, and illustrated by Mr. Charles Foster. It comprises four superroyal sheets; is printed on good paper, and gotten up in a very neat and tasteful style. Besides the usual matter to be found in Almanacs, it contains much that interests the general reader, as well as the Farmer. We will point out a few of the subjects treated of—the mode of resuscitating orchards—an easy method of saving clover seed, a thing of deep interest to every agriculturist—a plan for raising bees, appended to which are drawings of the subtended hive, particularly adapted to the preservation of the bee from the moth—method of maple sugar making—Mr. Milikin's mode of cultivating corn—a gardener's calendar,

in which all the operations of the year are pointed out as well as the modes of culture of the various vegetables claiming attention in each month—a view of a poultry yard, together with the plan of raising the several domestic fowls—plan for making cider—a drawing of the fly so destructive to the peach tree, together with the means of destroying that insect. Besides the above sub-cipients, which are judiciously discussed, the Almanac contains a chapter on Hogs, embellished with likenesses of fifteen individuals of the best breeds of hogs in the states of Ohio and Kentucky, amongst which we are pleased to find several bred by our friend Dr. Martin of the latter state, than whom our country does not possess a more enlightened agriculturist, nor one who has devoted more time to the improvement of stock. We but do justice to this little work when we say, that it is one of the very best Almanacs ever published in our country; that no farmer should be without one, and that our Booksellers would do good service by procuring a full supply of them for sale.

EATONTON, GEO., August 13th, 1841.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir: Your Southern subscribers have seen many valuable receipts in your most excellent paper, the American Farmer. And many have made some valuable improvements from them in agriculture, as well as domestic economy. And from the extensive circulation of the Farmer in this part of Georgia, there has been a very great improvement in our stock of hogs and some little improvement in our cattle. Your essays on Berkshire Hogs and Durham Cows, have done much for us in the South. We have several of the imported Berkshire hogs in this place, and the best judges among our farmers, pronounce them to be superior in shape and form, and in their fattening qualities to any hogs that have been brought to this country. Your Essays on Manure—the properties and application of it—have done much for us, for in this country we want some encouragement, and I am sorry that more of our farmers do not take your paper. You have recently given us some idea of curing our Bacon. Be pleased in the next, or some of the future numbers of the Farmer to give us some information in regard to putting up our pork in pickle, as there is much of the best pork and beef packed in Baltimore. We are quite deficient in this matter at the South. Many of our farmers have large stocks of Beef Cattle, and never pickle any for the want of information. I hope you will give us some valuable information through the Farmer both in regard to pork and beef.

I am, your very obt. and very humble servt.

MUMFORD LAWSON.

REPLY—PICKLING PORK AND BEEF.

In answer to the above we have to remark that there is but little difference in the mode of putting up Pork and Beef, to be kept in pickle, to that of salting Pork for Bacon. For a barrel of Pork, from three pecks to a bushel of salt is necessary: for one of Beef less will answer, say from half a bushel to three pecks. Whether for Pork or Beef, a small portion of saltpetre, say half a pound to the barrel, is of service.

Let the saltpetre be ground fine and mixed with the salt—then take the pieces of meat, rub the salt well in, pack it away skin downwards, and should the meat not make pickle enough to cover the whole, add as much strong

pickle, (of strength sufficient to bear a potato or an egg) as will do so.

If it be desired to keep the meat any considerable time, rock salt will answer best; but if such should not be the case, equal portions of ground alum and fine salt will answer. If the quantity to be pickled should be small, fine salt alone will answer.

The head of the barrel in which the meat is kept must be kept tight, so as to exclude the air.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Took place at Ellicott's Mills on Wednesday and Thursday last. We arrived on the ground with a number of gentlemen from the city, and on proceeding to the place selected for the Fair, a delightful spot on an eminence a short distance from the rail road depot, found that ample arrangements had been made by the Trustees for the accommodation of any stock that might be brought for exhibition or sale, and regretted to find that no inconsiderable number of the pens were untenanted.

There was far from being the variety of animals and display of agricultural implements which we witnessed last Fall, and the number of spectators also fell short, and we must candidly acknowledge that it could not properly bear the designation of a State affair, as, with the exception of the honored President of the Society, the whole Eastern peninsula was without another representative, so far as our observation extended—the company consisted chiefly of the residents of Howard District, a number from our own goodly city, and some few from the neighboring counties—On the whole, the Fair would have been very respectable for a county or a local one, but we must beg leave to remark, that in our view, the situation is not suitable for a State Institution. But to return—

Our attention was first arrested by the Swinish troop, and as the President considers their star as in the ascendant, we suppose they must claim precedence in our hasty record of the objects which elicited our notice.

SWINE.—We found our friend Stanley in the van of the field, with his noble black Berkshire boar Winchester, recently received from the celebrated Hurlbut, of Connecticut, for a fresh cross upon his Albany stock—this fine animal will cause no loss of fame to his distinguished breeder, and will no doubt people the styes of his present owner with a goodly throng, from the beauteous dams selected from the region of Albany; and we regretted that the delicate state in which these latter are now placed, deprived the company of a sight of their fair proportions. Close at hand to the above, was the imported Irish Grazer boar Annaroe, also belonging to the same gentleman, strong, hale and hearty, seemingly robust and vigorous enough to stand a drive to the extremities of the land—Next to the Irish beau, we beheld a noble son of an honored sire, young Pickwick, who boasts his lineage from the loins of the far-famed Jack of Newberry, recently owned Mr. Lossing, and now the admiration of old Kentucky—this young gentleman is now turned of his twelfth month, and has not disappointed the expectations formed of him in his early youth, when we beheld him in the pen

of Mr. S. and was then the admiration of every beholder—he is from *Fatima*, a splendid sow purchased by Mr. S. from Mr. Lossing, which weighed at her premature death 550 lbs. This boar has the points of a noble animal, and we thought we could not do better than invite him to a short trip over the waters, and accordingly have engaged his services to gallant the gay and loving dames of far-famed Mississippi, for which destination he will soon take his departure.

Next to these fine animals of Mr. S., we found *Prince Albert*, a native of the sea-girt isle which owns Queen Vic for its sovereign, and she the namesake of our hero for her loving spouse—the latter, lusty as he is represented to be, could not show a bolder front and a more vigorous body than His Highness whose fame we will hand down to posterity—He is indeed a most noble fellow, and Messrs. *Gorsuch* may well feel a pride in their protegee—that he can do good service, a noble son and daughter in an adjoining apartment were at hand to testify, for never before did our eyes behold a pair of more perfect beauties, in the pig line, than was then and there presented—they were out of different dams, by *Prince Albert*—the male was 6 months old on Monday, and weighed 149 lbs.; his companion was 3 days older, and kicked the beam at 147. Although these weights do not reach those of the *Woburns*, which Dr. Martin has recently been feeding on a banter, they would perhaps equal them, if placed on a similar footing with regard to treatment—these pigs have not been kept up, we are informed by Mr. G., but have been permitted to run at large with his other hogs, though feed was given them in addition to what they obtained in the fields. We wish Mr. *Gorsuch* would make a test of what can be done with his selection of the *Berkshire* breed, using the same food, and giving similar attention to that bestowed by Dr. Martin on his *Woburns*, and we have but little fear of old Maryland being found behind in the contest.

Late in the day, Maj. Allee of Carroll co. received two lots, the first numbering ten, about 4 months old, all from the same dam, and was a fair specimen of the pure black *Berkshires*; the other a cross of the white on the black *Berkshire*, but were not equal to the former—and we are clearly of the same opinion expressed by the President in his Address, that these crosses of the different species of the same family ought not to take place except under peculiar circumstances, as they are seldom found to equal those which are kept distinct.

SHEEP—The only lot of Sheep presented for exhibition was from the flock of Dr. A. Thomas, and were of that variety so highly spoken of by Gen. Emory, the *South Downs*—We regretted much that they were “solitary and alone,” as it would have been gratifying to compare them with the other breeds.

SHORT-HORNS—We next came to the stalls occupied by a few of this beautiful race from the herd of Mr. Beltzover, consisting of two of his young bulls, which would advantageously compare with any in this section of country at least, and several cows—Dr. Thomas had also a large number present, and Mr. G. Law exhibited with them his superior imported cows, and a well-descended bull recently obtained from Mr. Worthington of A. Arundel co.—Various other gentlemen presented individuals for exhibition, some of which did their breeders much credit, and this was the most extensive and interesting part of the show.

Maj. Allee also at the closing of the first day, exhibited some of his Durham stock.

DEVONS—There were a few of the much admired and beautiful *Devons*, from the herd of R. Caton, Esq.; these were all young heifers, and their fine rich deep red color, and glossy coat, were much admired—they did credit to the breeder, our friend Bevans, and we regretted to find but a solitary animal beside this lot on the ground.

HORSES—Gen. Emory, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Boyce, and others, presented a few horses for the exhibition; but we did not embrace the opportunity of examining them, and will leave a suitable notice of them to some other pen.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Messrs. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. exhibited their Baldwin's corn and cob crusher, to the value of which we have once and again borne our testimony; also Goldsborough's corn sheller & wheat threshing machine, Rice's wheat fan, improved horse power, cylindrical straw cutter, sub-soil and other ploughs; and a variety of other implements, all of which attracted considerable attention.

Mr. Durdin also displayed a variety of implements of his manufacture, consisting of ploughs, straw cutters, corn shellers, wheat fans, &c. which also arrested the notice of the assemblage.

Messrs. Mott seemed to take much pride in the exhibition of their Wiley plough, and were very anxious to have an opportunity of testing its power on a field close by, but the facilities for such an exhibition were not attainable—They presented a newly invented straw cutter, by Mr. C. Merry, which seemed to perform with much ease and do good work—their wheat fan was also on the ground, and much admired.

For want of facilities to test the powers of the respective implements, the company present had the privilege of making the best use of their own judgments in deciding on their respective merits. With the exception of a lime spreader, by whom exhibited we now forget, the above were the only persons with agricultural implements on the ground—We missed Messrs. Eastman, Hussey and Page, and though friend Chenoweth was there in person, yet his ploughs were left behind.

BARNUM'S BOILER—We must not omit noticing the exhibition of one of these boilers during the day by Mr. Ezekiel Mills, a worthy young mechanic residing at the place, and we were gratified to learn that such was the approbation bestowed on this useful article, that Mr. Mills received sundry orders during the day for the same. It should be possessed by every farmer for preparing food for his stock, and is an admirable article for large families for boiling water for washing, bathing, &c.

Although we have extended this notice to a greater length than we at first contemplated, we are aware that the sketch is very imperfect, and that we have not done justice to many who at considerable inconvenience were present with their stock, &c.

THE ADDRESS—After the assemblage had enjoyed full time for the examination of the various objects presented for exhibition, about 1 o'clock our attention was directed to the stand erected for the President, from which to deliver the annual Address. The spot selected for the occasion was admirably chosen; the audience were seated around the speaker in a semi-circle on a gentle declivity, and during the delivery the most marked and respectful attention was shown.

The address will be found in our columns this week, and we commend the reader to give it an attentive and dispassionate perusal, confident that he will rise from his labor refreshed, delighted and instructed. The remarks on the character, variety, quality and utility of our Agricultural implements, pay a just tribute to the skill and inventive genius of our mechanics, and we trust they will profit by the opinion he has expressed, of the inferiority of the materials of which some of those implements are composed. Than Gen. Emory there are none more competent to pass judgement, and as our country is blessed with the best qualities of both wood and iron, there is no apology for those who fabricate agricultural implements using either of an inferior quality. Confiding in the soundness of the opinion expressed by Gen. Emory, as an impartial journalist, we feel it due to our candor to express the hope that this defect will be reformed, and

that henceforth our manufacturers of such implements will see the propriety of using none but the very best materials in all their implements.

The observations of General Emory on the respective breeds of Domestic animals, are the more valuable as they come from a gentleman who has been practically engaged in breeding for many years, and whose experience and ripe judgment entitle his opinions to the profoundest respect. The comparative views which he has taken of the weight of stock one hundred and thirty years ago and now, are peculiarly interesting and instructive, and afford the most flattering proof of how much can be effected by sagacious minds in animal improvement. Nor are his remarks on the principles of breeding of less concern to the people of Maryland, whose local advantages for such purposes he so happily points out.

We have thus hurriedly noticed the points made by the General in the course of his address; and in conclusion will observe, that his remarks on the necessity of establishing County Agricultural Associations as well as a National one, are conceived in a spirit of enlightened policy, and expressed with marked propriety and force.

GEN. EMORY'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society of Maryland:

It was once said by a venerable and distinguished citizen of North Carolina whose favourite residence was in the country, “that he did not desire to live in a neighbourhood more thickly settled than would barely permit him of a clear moonlight night to hear the distant bark of his nearest neighbour's dog.” This sentiment came from a man eminent for his public and private virtues, and who was also remarkable for the republican simplicity of his life. It spoke a volume of reflection on the delightful quietude, the rational enjoyment of the rural scenes, and of the healthful and invigorating employments and amusements of a retired country life. It contemplated a life of uncontaminated purity, far away from the morbid taste for unwarranted luxury, and the festering care of untoward ambition. It contemplated however, a state of society, which it does seem to me, cannot long or to any extent exist among a people, who have the duty to perform of governing themselves; and appears much better adapted to the pastoral or the colonial ages, of which the Roman poet sung, or of which the Carolina sage dreamed. Indeed it may safely be doubted whether these halcyon days have not existed more in the brain of the poet, and the imagination of the orator, than in real life; unless it could be shown there had been periods of time, when a people have been governed by angels in the shape of men exercising despotic power. Certainly they cannot exist with a people having the weight and care of their own government upon their own shoulders. The broad spirit of freedom pervading the land, although it protects, does not encourage the leisure of retired enjoyments or the elegancies of refined thought and study amid velvet lawns and shady bowers; but it seems to demand that these delightful haunts be prepared only for the general enjoyment, and that each citizen however he may be disposed to claim exemption, or seek to avoid it, shall contribute his share of labour, enterprise and skill, to the aggregate of benefit, and enjoyment of this, the most busy, bustling and enterprising people upon the face of this broad earth. Man is not permitted at this time of day to wrap himself up in his own ease and enjoyments, and live for himself alone. He is regarded as owing much to the society in which he lives, and I cannot so well express the idea I wish to convey as by adopting the language of a beautiful French writer, who asserts “that social labour is the daily and obligatory work of every man who participates in the perils and benefits of society.” Convinced of the soundness of this obligation and the duty which it imposes, I am induced to gratify the too flattering request of your executive committee in adventuring before a society which comprises so much of the elite of the State, in their general and agricultural intelligence.

The chief purposes, if I understand them, of your present and future annual meetings, are to exhibit for observation and sale the various improved implements of husbandry, including labour-saving machines of all kinds, and the various improved breeds of live stock—so that a farmer not already skilled in these matters may see at a

glance the different varieties; be informed of their respective qualities, by which comparative and contrasting observation he may perhaps gain that knowledge in a few hours which many long years of isolated breeding and reflection may be slow to impart; and thus enable him at once, to supply himself with what he may want.

The situation you have selected for your place of meeting is most happy—the beauty of its hills and valleys; the busy bustling stream rolling and foaming at your feet, and vieing with the activity of the crowd of human beings industriously employed in the useful mechanic arts; and exhibiting a power scarcely elsewhere surpassed, would afford a beautiful theme for one skilled in rhetorical flourish—suffice it for me to say, that your locality is far enough from it to avoid the inconveniences of a great city, while it is abundantly near to remove with great convenience, every thing desirable to be brought out for quiet and careful inspection. The advantages which the society enjoys in being thus placed so near such a city as Baltimore, are very great indeed. The intercourse is so regular and so quick by means of the railroad, that every thing may be brought out and returned within an hour or two, and the advantages which the city has of putting all the world under contribution by her commerce to the farming interest, and forming a concentration of desirable seeds, implements and stock, is only equalled, by the greater facility she has of distributing them to the south, south-western, and western sections of this empire republic. Baltimore will when her public works are completed, be the great warehouse on the Atlantic side, for the concentration and the distribution to the portion of our Union alluded to, of seeds, exotic plants, trees, implements of husbandry, and of all the improved races of domestic animals. Then how great will be the benefits accruing to the agriculturists in the vicinity, as well as to the dealers! There has been great improvement in the manufactures of Baltimore within a few years, although there is some yet to be made in the consistence of the cast iron and in the quality of the wood, which is not always as it should be of the best. It is but justice however to the agricultural and seed stores of Baltimore to say, that they are now with the above exceptions, quite as good as any to be found in London or Liverpool, and I speak from personal observation, having taken much trouble, some years ago whilst there, to see the best. The variety of agricultural implements and labour-saving machines, is in fact much greater here, resulting, I have no doubt, from the greater exertion of inventive genius in this country, and from the fact that a farmer in England still gives up the plough used by his great-grand-father with most obstinate reluctance. So also of the freshness and genuineness of the quality of seeds; it is an extraordinary fact that notwithstanding a portion of their seeds in Baltimore are imported from abroad, I was more frequently disappointed in a small variety of seeds bought in London and Liverpool on one occasion, than I have been in all the purchases I have made in Baltimore on many different occasions. This was perhaps an accidental circumstance, which might not occur again.

You will see to-day, gentlemen, a great display of fine stock; perhaps many if not all the favourite varieties now so highly esteemed in Europe and this country. Of the Horse, which justly stands at its head, as the noblest and most generous of the quadruped creation, you will see several varieties from the high bred racer, which imparts in all his crosses spirit, activity, power and endurance, down to the nimble and sure-footed Canadian—crosses between the two varieties will give you (always excepting the thorough bred) perhaps the quickest, the hardiest, the most tractable and best horses for light draft, or for the saddle to be obtained from any other source.

You will see the noble and beautifully formed Durham short horned cattle, bred in England by judicious and scientific farmers from the Teeswater and the Holderne varieties, through so long a period that they have acquired much of the fixed characteristics of a native or original breed. For great size, and beauty in the eye of the butcher, so keen to detect the value of neat beef, with little offal, and for the quantity of milk they give, they stand unrivalled. There is a prejudice against these cattle among some who do not consider the necessary relation which exists between the size of an animal and the quantity of food which is required for his subsistence—between the waste from a very great secretion of milk and the necessity which exists of regularly and abundantly repairing this waste by nutritious food. These cattle

require generous treatment in the pasture and in the stable, and with this, they shine pre-eminent above all others. In my opinion it is a great mistake to suppose them more tender than other breeds of cattle; with plenty of rough provender regularly supplied, they are able to rough it in inclement weather, with any other race with which I am acquainted.

The Ayrshire cattle are regarded by some as an original race but the best information leads us to believe they derive their lineage from much the same source as the Durhams—these they resemble much in colour, form and qualities, and their diminutive size may very probably be the result of a more rigorous climate and a more scanty supply of food.

Of the *Herefords*, very few have been introduced into this country, and I shall therefore pass them by and proceed to the consideration of the *North Devonshire* cattle, as the race, which in many parts of England and this country are regarded as the rivals in excellence of the short horns. The *Devons*, as they are called, are neat, well formed animals of a beautiful mahogany red colour, without any white; they are muscular and strong and of about two thirds the size of the short horns. Like the latter they are proverbial both for their early maturity and aptitude to take on fat, and these high qualities alone are sufficient to induce any respectable breeder of cattle to incur the expense of acquiring the one or the other race. The gain from these advantages in a series of years, is very great indeed, and the society will be surprised to know that at least three-fourths of the improved cattle of England go into the hands of the butcher before they are three years old. The *Devons* are not as deep milkers as the short horns, but their milk is considered to be of richer quality than what is taken from any other cattle except the *Alderneys*, a race, inferior for all other purposes except as milch cows. When the union of the three qualities for milk, beef and work, are desired in the same breed of animals, none is superior to the *Devons*, and none other will bear even a comparison with them, except the *Herefords*. Between the short horns and the *Devons* I am at this time making a course of experiments and observation, on my own lands, with the view of ascertaining which of the two under all circumstances, are the most suitable for the section of the country where I reside, which I hope may not only be useful to myself but to others.

Fine woolled Sheep are unfortunately not now in request in the country, although few things at a fair price for wool, will afford a more profitable return for the capital employed and the current necessary expenses, than fine woolled sheep. We all recollect how profitable merino sheep were for a short time for their wool, and how suddenly they fell to be worth scarcely any thing. If there is a great fault in the management of our people, it is, that as soon as it is ascertained that any thing is profitable, every one is disposed to go into it, and it is soon run to death. If there is a grievous fault in our political system, it is the uncertainty and the unsteadiness of our laws. The law to-day may justify a man in embarking his whole means in a particular pursuit, and a change of the law tomorrow, may leave him ruined and a beggar. These instances are unfortunate exceptions in our system to the general rule of wisdom and prosperity.

Fine woolled sheep being now out of the question, I will confine my remarks to the *South Down*, and *New Leicester* sheep, now the favorites of the day. Having myself the three races, including *Saxonies*, in great purity and carefully kept separate and bred in distinct flocks, what I shall say of them is the result of my own observations corroboratory of those of others.

The *South Down* Sheep are beautifully formed, hardy, strong and active; the wethers when well raised, averaging at three years old on grass, over an hundred pounds in the carcass—having flesh of great juiciness and delicacy, and the fat well marbled through. No mutton is superior to it—none other perhaps is its equal when quantity as well as quality is taken into the account. The wool is short and fine, too fine and light to be as valuable as that from some other breeds, particularly the *Leicesters*, which have in quantity about one-third more. The *South Downs* are early at maturity, apt to fat and feed alike well on hilly as on flat lands. They are considered in England as a native or original breed, only improved by breeding in, and I am persuaded the root from which they have sprung is the breed of speckled legged sheep imported into this country some fifty years ago—some of which I have now on my lands unmixed and pure, and not much inferior to the present *South Downs*, having much the same qualities.

The *New Leicestershire* Sheep, were first called the *Bakewell's*, from the name of the breeder, then the *Dishleys*, from the name of *Bakewell's* residence, and lastly, the *Leicestershires*, from the county which has now almost universally adopted them. They are also beautifully formed sheep, having very large carcasses, well covered with wool. They arrive early at maturity, and are wonderfully prone to fat—but they do not afford mutton fit for the table of the epicure—the quantity of lean or muscle of these sheep is disproportionately small, and is so covered with fat that it cannot be roasted. Like the *Chinese hog* and *Mr. Bakewell's* cattle, the fat is chiefly laid on on the outside of the frame, and hence the meat is not marbled. Like *Mr. Bakewell's* cattle they are also an artificial race, and are not hardy. His cattle have gone out and are extinct, but his sheep standing the test of time and trial better, remain, and they have been so long bred in, that according to my experience they are not now so inclined to breed back as it is technically termed as they were twenty years ago, and have assumed from long breeding in, like the short-horns, much of the fixedness of an original race. They are particularly suitable to flat rich lands like the county of *Leicestershire*, and are wholly unsuited to hilly lands where they have to climb and work for their sustenance.

There is unfortunately a sort of mania which pervades our country once in a while in favor of a particular thing or a particular kind of stock, which is scarcely limited within the bounds of reason. The *Merino* sheep have had their day—the blood Horse his day—improved Cattle have had their day—the *Mulberry* fever has raged and it has left the patient in a complete state of collapse—These over-zealous efforts might even produce benefits by disseminating a good thing through the country; but sometimes they are so overdone, as to produce destructive and revolting reaction. The pig, the hog, is now Lord of the ascendant, and more particularly attracts the attention of the whole country than any thing else in the farming way. *Mr. Lossing*, *Mr. Bement*, *Mr. Martin* and *Mr. Hurlbut*, not forgetting our worthy friend in *Hollins street* are the great men of the day, and if they do not quarrel too much among themselves, we may yet chance to elect one of them to the Presidency. You will see here all the favorite varieties of that useful animal the hog, now become so universally popular. The amateur in good hams, and the speculator in pork and lard, may feast their eyes here to-day, to their hearts content. The truth is, it would seem, we have been so long required by rescript "to go the whole hog," that we now go him voluntarily and from pure choice.

It is very strange, but it is nevertheless a fact, that there are some practical farmers who, (losing sight of earlier maturity, greater aptitude to fat, and superiority in the quality of the meat) deny that the improved breeds of stock of England are any better for our purposes, than the old stock found upon our estates some thirty or forty years ago. I feel able to speak from some experience on this subject, and to say that the ox or the wether averages now upon my farm, at least twice the weight they did forty years ago, and the meat being of much better quality, they will sell for nearly three times the prices they sold for at that time. But in proof of the gross error of such opinion, I will offer you far better testimony than that of my own experience.

By the estimate of "Dr. Davenant made in the year 1710, the average dead weight of black cattle, (so called because most of them were then black,) was only 370lb. that of the calf 50lb. and those of sheep and lambs taken promiscuously 28lbs."

Mr. McCulloch in his *Dictionary of Commerce*, a book having the accuracy of a law book, makes an estimate 120 years afterwards in the same (Smithfield) market, and puts the weight of cattle "at 550 lbs. sheep at 50 lbs. and calves at 105 lbs."

Mr. Youatt who has recently prepared a most valuable book on cattle, published by the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, estimates the present average to be 656 lbs. for cattle, 90 lbs. for sheep and lamb, and 144 lbs. for calves: being about double the weight of those animals as estimated by Davenant, one hundred and thirty years before.

More conclusive proof could not be adduced, and it should be borne in mind that all this wonderful improvement commenced with the celebrated *Mr. Bakewell* about 60 years ago.

Mr. Youatt very properly remarks, "that it was a disgrace to the agriculture of the times, that *Bakewell* should

have been suffered to pass away without some authentic record of what he effected, and the principles that guided him, and the means by which his objects were accomplished. It is greatly to be regretted that he who had thus worked out such wonderful results as almost to be able to breed his cattle and his sheep to any pattern which his imagination might suggest as desirable, should have passed away without leaving behind him the disclosure of the secrets of his great art. That he was governed himself, however, by an extraordinary judgment in the application of the soundest philosophical principles has never been denied. After his death, this omission excited the scientific men of the time to an enquiry into the principles which had governed him—the subject of procreation became for the first time an object of analytic inquiry and investigation, and among many other speculations, the valuable and scientific essays of Mr. Surgeon Cline and Sir John Sebright were elicited and given to the world. These essays are to be found republished in the 3d and 7th vols. of the old American Farmer, and are worthy of perusal, because they are fraught with a large store of practical knowledge, as well as sound philosophical speculation. Since then and very recently, a new theory upon the subject of breeding has been started by Dr. Walker, who, availing himself of the light already shed upon the subject, makes new suggestions well worthy of the consideration of all investigating minds. This bold but scientific innovator, explodes the old aristocratic notion of the *qualities of blood*, and lays down some principles in breeding as novel as they are instructive.

Does it then admit of a question, I would ask, whether the American farmer shall avail himself of the improvements made in England during the last fifty years in live stock of almost every description, and of the lights which have governed her people in reaching their present point of improvement? I should think not. Proud as we may be of our own country, and of our own prowess, it cannot discredit us to avail ourselves whenever in our power, of the labour, the improvements, and the skill if you please, of others—even if they had originated with a people, having less claims upon our respect than our ancestors have.

The course a young farmer desiring to get a good stock should pursue is to inquire first at home into the character of his climate, the quality of his soil, and the extent and quality of the sustenance which he will be able to supply. Then the next inquiry should be into the properties and qualities of the different varieties of improved stock, and select such as are likely to suit him best, all circumstances considered. After selecting he should confine himself strictly to the object of his choice. It is no way desirable that a beginner shall import stock, or purchase here the highest priced of pure blood—unless it be the blood horse, then he cannot begin too high.

It is a great mistake to suppose that animals of the same breed and reared in the same manner are better in England than they are in this country: the reverse, I verily believe, to be the case, having all the choice varieties of England now in the country. A man may buy in this country the heat of pure bloods, selected by his own eye, for less money than he will be required to pay for inferior animals of the same race if he import them from Europe. No man can therefore import stock advantageously or profitably from abroad, unless he has been breeding the same race of animals at home for many years, and requires a new cross from a distant family; and then his selection should be well made from the flocks of the best breeders regardless of cost—such men only ought to import, and such only can do it advantageously and profitably to themselves.

Our State I have before said is happily circumstanced and located as a breeding state for every variety of stock, not only for our own, but for the purposes also of other States, and not doubting that the efforts so successfully already begun will be continued, I must beg to be permitted to warn the members of our society against mixing together in breeding the different varieties of the same species of animals.

Keep them entirely distinct, and bring in your crosses from distant families of the same race, and do not give them even one cross of another breed unless you have a definite object; some specific point of form or quality which you wish to correct or improve, and then you must be sure that you do not introduce at the same time another defective point, and pursue the object with undeviating steadiness. If you do not upon trial like the race you have adopted, change it and get another, but do not

jumble them up together, for it is wholly inconsistent with, and contrary to the true principles of breeding; and will not fail to land you in the cheerless position of disappointment and disgust. The first cross between different races will sometimes give you fine animals for the butcher, and may improve some deficient point, but the next admixture if you do not take care will leave you with nothing which you can call by any other name than mere sheep or cattle. Like poor land made rich without changing its constituent parts, ever struggling to get back to poverty; so live stock bred from a jumble of different breeds are perpetually inclined to breed back to their original races, under deteriorating circumstances. Occasionally you may get what naturalists term an *accidental variety*, but when you do get an animal of this description which you may desire to perpetuate, the experiment is a dangerous one, and to transmit its good qualities requires no ordinary degree of judgment and intelligence, and also indomitable perseverance.

I cannot close this address without repeating what has been said elsewhere, that nothing can be effected in this country, requiring great and continued effort, or large expenditure, except by associations of men for the purpose. We require all over the State active and efficient county agricultural societies—a vigorously supported State society upon a broader scale—such a society, gentlemen, as you afford evidence this day that you will carry successfully through; and we want also a national or United States society, for the general maintenance and protection of the political rights and interests of the agriculturalist, as the leading interest throughout the whole country. These societies may all work in the most perfect harmony to the same useful end—there need be no jarring of spheres, or clashing on the subject of abstract power or right, in the performance of their unpretending but useful services. Abstractions may find their blighting and withering way into the halls of Congress, but there would be neither ground for them to stand on, nor food for their subsistence in our societies. It was an abstraction which brought the interests of the grain growing middle States at the footstool of the cotton planter; and the south may one day find that by crippling the energies of her safest friend, and best customer in an exchange of commodities, she has inflicted a more serious wound upon her own permanent interests.

What can be a more wild and mischievous abstraction, than the phantom of "free trade," carried on by one country to her own embarrassment, creating an accumulating balance of trade on the wrong side to swell our foreign debt, against the close restriction of all other nations? What can be a more Quixotic abstraction, than the attempt to lecture the world into propriety by the force of a self-sacrificing and magnanimous example, which not being followed by others, becomes ruinous in the extreme to ourselves!

After the delivery of the address a committee consisting of Gov. G. Howard, Gen. C. S. Ridgely and Geo. R. Gaither, Esq. were appointed to wait on Gen. Emory and solicit a copy of the same for publication, to which he politely assented, and it was requested to be published in the "American Farmer," and such other papers as may take an interest in the furtherance of agricultural knowledge.

The company repaired then to a pavilion in the vicinity, where a sumptuous repast was prepared by the Trustees, to which about one hundred persons sat down. After full justice had been done to the good things placed before them, a number of toasts were drunk, and the company enjoyed themselves till near the hour for the departure of the cars, when many returned to the city, pleased with the excursion.

The New York American of Wednesday says: "In the midst of the gloom which appeared to be hanging over our Atlantic cities, accounts from the West are cheering as to the harvest. All our lake and canal craft are in busy operation, and grain is pouring towards the seaboard from all directions. All accounts now agree in respect to surplus as far exceeding that of any former year. The possibility of a deficiency on the Continent and in England, holds out the promise of a profitable market for all we can spare, and this would gradually bring the country into sound condition, though much individual suffering may be sustained."

SETTING WOODLANDS WITH GRASS.

Below our readers will find the method pursued in Kentucky of setting woodlands with Blue Grass. It is from the pen of that distinguished farmer, Dr. Saml. D. Martin, who will receive our grateful acknowledgements for the prompt and handsome manner with which he complied with our request.

SOWING BLUE GRASS SEED.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir,—According to your request I now give you a few observations upon sowing blue grass (*Poa Pratense*) seed.

I consider it *indispensable* that there should be lime in the soil to insure a good growth of blue grass.

The woods should be prepared by thinning, so that the rays of the sun will shine upon every part of the ground some time in the day. This is done by cutting out all the smaller shady trees of least value in it. The leaves, sticks and brush, should be next raked up and burned. After the ground is thus prepared the seed may be sown any time from September to April; February is probably the best month. The land should be marked off (unless you can have a snow which will render the marking unnecessary,) and about twenty pounds of stripped seed distributed as evenly over an acre as it can be done by sowing. It facilitates the distribution to rub the seed between the hands, so as to rub off the down that sticks to them and makes them adhere together.

The blue grass is a very weak tender grass the first year after it comes up, and on that account should not have stock upon it until it gets good hold of the ground. It was formerly my practice to allow no stock to go on it until it seeded the first time. But I now think if the growths should be very luxuriant that it is of service either to cut it or have it grazed off the first year. Where sprouts come up they should be cut for a year or two, but if the grass is stocked with sheep they soon destroy all sprouts.

As your call was for information upon sowing blue grass seed, I have said nothing about other seed, but would in every case sow with it other seeds, particularly timothy (*Phleum pratense*) and orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*.) If the soil is suitable for blue grass, it will soon take possession and expel the others. If it should be determined to mix the seed a good proportion for the acre, will be ten pounds of blue grass, four pounds of timothy, and half a bushel of orchard grass seed.

It is of great service in setting grass to have it well trod in, and a very successful way is to feed cattle in the months of January and February, with hay (scattered over the ground) containing the kinds of seed wanted. After the seeds are sown, cattle and hogs may be put upon the ground and fed with hay, stock fodder, or whatever you have for that purpose. Three or four bushels of corn may be sowed, that the hogs may be employed in picking it up. As soon as the seed begins to sprout, all the stock should be taken off, as treading after this would be an injury.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL D. MARTIN.

Colbyville, Ky. September, 1841.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Solon Robinson, Esq. I perceive, is on a tour to excite interest in behalf of such an institution. He should be in New York, at the Fair, in October, when in addition to other attractions, there will be a convention from all parts of the Union to deliberate on subjects of national policy and American industry. These conventions are productive of much good, and often throw light on subjects, that party politics have rendered dark. At this Fair and Convention he will find persons in the right frame of mind to enlist into his views.

New York, September 14, 1841.

For the American Farmer.

A TRIAL OF THE RELATIVE FATTENING QUALITIES OF THE BERKSHIRE AND WOBURN HOGS FED BY MEASUREMENT.—There were put under my care on the 13th of August by Dr. Martin and James F. Taylor, two Woburn and one Berkshire sows for the purpose of being fed;

* Mr. Duncan was to have furnished another black Berkshire sow for this experiment, but had an accident happen to her which prevented her being brought.—M.

and I received directions to give to each one of them 5lbs of corn a day and to increase the quantity until I should find what quantity the smallest eater of the three would consume.

On that evening I gave to each one of them two and an half pounds of corn, and the next day five pounds each; and on the 15th nearly six pounds each; one of the Woburns (Patience) failed to eat her allowance, and the next day was very lame (I suppose slightly foundered) and their food was again reduced to five pounds each per day until the 20th, when (Patience having recovered) it was gradually increased so as to give each one, fifty-two pounds in the ten days, when they were weighed, and the following is the result:

Mr. Taylor's black Berkshire, Belinda, gained 21 lbs.
Dr. Martin's Woburn, Patience, gained 21 lbs.
Dr. Martin's Woburn, Courtenay, gained 30 lbs.

JAMES WEATHERS, Jr.

Clarke City, Ky. August 23d, 1841.

A CHALLENGE.—The Tennessee Agriculturist for August contains an account of a calf belonging to N. Cheares, of Spring Hill, Tenn., which weighed 242 pounds when two months old. The Editor says: "We would be glad if our Kentucky friends have any calves heavier than this at two months old, that they report."

ANOTHER.—The same paper has the following:

"Mr. GUNTER, four miles from Nashville, reports the weight of a full Berkshire pig of Mr. Trabue's stock which outdoes 'Old Kentucky,' and Tennessee besides. At one month old, he weighed 174 lbs.; at two months old, 49lbs. and at 3 months old, 100lbs. Dr. Martin's famous pig at 4 months of age weighed, one of them 116lbs., and the other 108½ lbs.; but this Tennessee Berkshire is almost as heavy at three months, as the best that have before appeared at four months of age. We did think our friend Martin's pigs could not have been beaten so soon, but seeing it has been done so early and so fair, nothing shall astonish us hereafter about the weight of hogs. Proper food and proper attention will perform almost wonders. Will Mr. G. have his pig carefully attended to and report again? We do expect there was never such an exhibition of fat and fine hogs, as we will have in Tennessee this fall."

This is the right kind of emulation. Let farmers manifest half the life and ambition in efforts to excel in the raising of fine crops and valuable stock, that they have in their political contests, and wealth and prosperity will be their speedy and abundant reward.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Prince George's Co. (Md.) Agricultural Society, convened at Upper Marlboro', pursuant to notice, on Thursday, the 2nd of September, 1841, were present of the officers of the society, constituting a Board of Managers, viz.—Thomas Duckett, Robert Bowie, Horatio C. Scott, Robert Ghiselin and Thomas F. Bowie. In the absence of the President or either of the Vice Presidents, Horatio C. Scott, was called to the chair, and in the absence of the Recording Secretary the Corresponding Secretary, T. F. Bowie, was appointed secretary.

The following list of Premiums were then agreed on, and adopted by a unanimous vote of the Board, to wit:

PREMIUMS.

The following Premiums will be offered by the Prince George's County Agricultural Society at its Annual Fair, to be held in Upper Marlboro' on

WEDNESDAY, November 3d, 1841.

For the best bred Stud Horse,	\$10
Next best, do	Certificate of merit.
Best Stud Horse adapted to the road and quick draught,	5
Do. do. do. slow draught,	5
Best thorough bred Brood Mare,	10
Next best, do	Certificate.
Best Brood Mare, adapted to quick draught and the road	5
Do. do. do. slow draught,	5
Best thorough bred Horse Colt between 2 & 3 years old,	5
Next best,	Cer.
Best thorough bred Horse Colt, between 1 & 2 years,	5
Next best,	Cer.
Best thorough bred Filly, between 2 & 3 years,	5
Second best,	Cer.
Best do do 1 & 2 yrs.	5
Second best,	Cer.
Best Horse Colt of any Blood, between 2 & 3 yrs.	3
Best Filly, do 2 & 3 yrs.	3
Best Saddle Horse or Mare,	5
Best Jack,	5
Best Jinny,	5
Best pair of Mules,	5
Best Durham Bull, over 3 yrs. old,	10

Next best,	Cer.
Best Durham Bull, between 2 & 3 yrs.	5
Next best,	Cer.
Best Devonshire Bull,	10
Next best,	Cer.
Best Durham Cow, over 3 years,	10
Next best,	Cer.
Best Devonshire Cow, over 3 yrs.	10
Next best,	Cer.
Best Cow of any other breed,	5
Best yoke of Oxen,	5
Best Durham Bull between 1 & 2 yrs.	5
Best Bull of other of breed, do	5
Best Durham Bull Calf, between 4 mo. & 1 yr.	3
Best Bull Calf of other breed, between 4 mo & 1 yr.	3
Best Durham Heifer, between 1 & 2 yrs,	3
Best Heifer of other breed, 1 & 2 yrs.	3
Best Durham Heifer Calf, between 4 mo. & 1 yr.	3
Best Heifer Calf of other breed, between 4 mo. & 1 yr.	3
Best Fat Ox,	5
Best Leicester Buck,	3
Second best,	Cer.
Best Southdown Buck,	3
Second best,	Cer.
Best Buck of any other breed,	3
Best Leicester Ewe,	2
Best Southdown Ewe,	2
Best other breed Ewe,	2
Best pair of Lambs, of any breed,	2
Best Berkshire Boar, over 1 yr. old,	4
Next best,	Cer.
Best Berkshire Boar, under 1 yr.	3
Next best,	Cer.
Best Berkshire Sow, over 1 yr.	4
Next best,	Cer.
Best Berkshire Sow, under 1 yr.	3
Next best,	Cer.
Best Boar of any other breed, over 1 yr.	2
Do do under 1 yr.	2
Do Sow do over 1 yr.	2
Do do under 1 yr.	2
Best litter of Pigs, not less than 5,	2
Best Barrow or spayed Sow,	2
Best specimen of Butter, not less than 6 prints,	2
Best specimen of Home spun Cloth, not less than 5 yds.	2
Best Home-made Quilt,	2
Best lot Home made Servants' Stockings, 1 doz. pair,	2
Best specimen of Domestic Wine,	1
Do do Bounce,	1
Do Sugar Beet,	1
Do Ruta-baga,	1
Do Irish Potatoes,	1
Best specimen of unstripped, cured Tobacco,	5
do, not less than six entire Plants,	5
Best specimen of Wheat, not less than 1 bushel,	2
Best specimen of Corn in the ear, not less than 1 bush.	1
Best specimen of Oats, not less than 1 bush.	1
Best specimen of Rye, not less than 1 bush.	1
N. B.—Persons from a distance having Improved Cattle of any description for sale, are invited to attend. The Society will have an Auctioneer, to conduct all sales made or offered—and any sale of Stock may be made, by paying to the Society the following rates:	
For any Horse, Mare or Gelding, one dollar a head.—Any Bull, Cow or Heifer, one dollar.—Any Buck, Ewe or pair of Lambs, fifty cents.—Any Boar, Barrow or Sow, fifty cents.—Pigs, twenty-five cents each; and all other things in proportion.	

The FAIR will be held on a Four Acre Lot, adjoining the Hotel of Mr. FIELDER SURY, in Upper Marlboro', where suitable Pens and Stalls will be provided for all Stock that may be exhibited.

HORATIO C. SCOTT,
ROBERT BOWIE,
THOMAS DUCKETT,
ROBERT GHISELIN,
THOMAS F. BOWIE.

Board of Managers, P. G. C. A. S.

On motion, it was then unanimously resolved, that the President of the Society, Robert W. Bowie, Esq. and First Vice President, Alexander Keech, Esq. be and they are hereby respectfully invited to deliver Addresses before the Society, on the day of its Annual Meeting; and in case either of those gentlemen should decline doing so, the Secretary was authorized to invite any other gentleman that he might think proper to deliver such address.

On motion, the Board of Managers then adjourned.

H. C. SCOTT, Pres't.

Thos. F. Bowie, Sec'y.

Notice.—The subscribers to the Prince George's County Agricultural Society, are requested to pay the amount of their respective subscriptions to the Treasurer of the Society, or either of the following gentlemen, comprising the Executive Committee.—Robt. Bowie, of Vanstille, Dr. H. Penn, of Bladensburg, Thos. Berry, of Spaldings, Thos. B. Gwynn, of Piscataway, Robt. Ghiselin, of Nottingham, Thos. Duckett, of Marlboro'.

H. C. SCOTT, Treas'r.

ON STOCK BREEDING.—I once owned a favourite mare, from which I had a great desire to obtain a colt, as I considered her peculiarly adapted to the purpose of rearing that most valuable of all stock, the roadster or horse of all work. After repeated trials, which had uniformly failed, a friend suggested a cross with the jack, which he had known to be attended with success in such cases, and by this means I did indeed obtain a fine mule, but from the use of the best horses in the country, I was ever after presented with the most mulish brutes ever beheld—they might properly be denominated a cross between the mule and the mare, they were so degenerated both in appearance and disposition.

This is a most curious and interesting subject for consideration; we are every day witnessing the correctness of Jacob's theory, concerning the peeled rods; and although shocked with the injustice of his conduct, even at this day we are constrained to admit that there is "something in it," as folks say. And to this cause, I have no doubt, to be attributed the number of white calves from coloured parents, and other wonderful and very curious phenomena which we witness daily, all tending to show the strength and power of sympathy, and the truth of the position assumed, that "a mare having once brought a mule, will ever after produce a mulish progeny."

The earl of Morton's fine Arabian mare was crossed with the quagga—a kind of zebra—the offspring partook strongly of the character of the sire, and when the mare was afterwards put to the pure-bred Arabian, her two next foals continued to exhibit the distinctive features of the quagga in a very considerable degree. And other remarkable instances are recorded in Youatt's work on Cattle—a Mr. Mustard says, "one of his cows chanced to come into season while pasturing on a field, which was bounded by that of one of his neighbors, out of which field an ox jumped and went with the cow until she was brought home to the bull—the ox was white, with black spots and horned. Mr. Mustard had not a horned beast in his possession, nor one with any white about it, nevertheless, the produce was a black and white calf, with horns! Another instance still more remarkable is, a dairy cow of the Ayrshire breed, in colour red and white, was allowed to pasture with the pure-bred Keillor stock, which were perfectly black and hornless; in the first experiment, from pure black bulls and cows, there appeared three red and white calves, and on the second trial two of the calves were of mixed colors but since that time, care has been taken to have all the animals upon the farm, down to the pigs and poultry, of a black colour." I understand that Mr. Gowan's famous cow Dairymaid, has a white calf the present year, by the Prince of Wales—both roans—but the last year, Dairy-maid was put to Colostran, who was white, when she brought a white calf, and it is probable that her next year's calf will be white also, unless a bull of a more decided colour is used. J. R. C. Farmers' Cabinet.

SOILS.

A farmer should be well informed of the nature of soils, and of the various plants adapted to them. Some useful plants flourish best in what is called poor land; and, if cultivators were perfectly acquainted with the art of adapting plants to soils, much manure might be saved, which is wasted by injudicious and improper application.

It is supposed by geologists that the whole of this earth originally consisted, of rocks, of various sorts or combinations. These rocks by the lapse of ages and exposure to air and water, became disintegrated or worn in part or altogether to fine particles, which compose what are called earths or soils. These soils are chiefly silica (sand or earth of flints), lime (or calcareous earth), alumina (clay), and magnesia (a mineral substance.) With these are blended animal and vegetable matters in a decomposed or decomposing state, and saline, acid, or alkaline combinations.

Plants are the most certain indicators of the nature of a soil; for, while no practical cultivator would buy or undertake to till land of which he knew only the results of chemical analysis, yet every farmer and gardener who knew the timber and plants a soil spontaneously produced, would at once be able to decide on its value for cultivation.

It was a maxim of Kliyogg, a famous philosophical farmer of Switzerland, "that every species of earth may be instrumental to the improvement of another, of opposite qualities." All sands are hot and dry—all clays, cold and wet; and, therefore, the manuring sandy lands

with clay, or clay lands with sand, is best for grain and pulse. But it is not the natural soil only that the farmer ought to consider, but the depth of it, and what lies immediately underneath it. For if the richest soil is only seven or eight inches deep, and lies on a cold, wet clay or stone, it will not be so fruitful as leaner soils that lie on a better under stratum. Gravel is, perhaps, the best under stratum to make the land prolific.

The best loams and natural earths are of a bright brown or hazel color. Hence they are called hazel loams. They cut smooth and tolerably easy, without clinging to the spade or ploughshare; are light, friable, and fall into small clods without chapping or cracking in dry weather, or turning into mortar when wet. Dark grey and russet moulds are accounted the next best. The worst of all are the light and dark ash colored. The goodness of land may also be very well judged of by the smell and the touch. The best emits a fresh, pleasant scent on being dug or plowed up, especially after rain; and being a just proportion of sand and clay intimately blended, will not stick much to the fingers on handling. But all soils, however good, may be impoverished, and even worn out, by successive crops without rest, especially if the plowings are not very frequently repeated before the seed is sown.

If we examine tracts of land which have not been cultivated, we find nature has adapted different kinds of plants to most of the distinguishable varieties of soils; and though some belonging to one may for some cause or other be found on lands of a different quality, they seldom thrive, or perfect their seeds so as to become general. The great care of the farmer ought, therefore, to be, by proper mixtures to reduce his lands to that state and temperament in which the extremes of heat and cold, wet and dry, are best corrected by each other; to give them every possible advantage flowing from the benign influences of sun and air; and to adopt such kinds of plants as they afford in this state the greatest nourishment to; and to renew their fertility by a judicious allowance of the most proper manures. When these things are done, there are few spots so unfriendly to cultivation as not to repay his expenses and labors with a plentiful increase. But without these, the best tracts of land will in time become a barren waste, or produce little but woods.

The color of soils is important. The Farmer's Journal observes, coal ashes were sprinkled over half the surface of beds sown with peas, beans, &c., and on these the plants invariably appeared above ground two or three days earlier, obviously on account of the increased warmth; it being a well-known fact that dark-colored bodies absorb caloric more readily and in larger proportions than those of a lighter hue.

Soils which absorb the most moisture are the most fertile. Sir Humphrey Davy observed, "I have compared the absorbent powers of many soils with respect to atmospheric moisture, and I have always found it greatest in the most fertile soils; so that it affords one method of judging of the productiveness of land."

The methods of improving soils are too numerous to be here fully specified. We will, however, quote one mode of restoring worn-out fields to the fertility of new lands, or lands lately cleared from their aboriginal growth of timber, quoted from a "Dissertation on the Mixture of Soils," for which the author, the Rev. Morrel Allen, of Pembroke, Mass., was awarded a premium by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

"Particles in a soil which had long been in contact, and in consequence of long connexion, lost much of the energy of their action on plants, are separated in mixing soils, placed in new connexions, and act with renewed vigor. But the most permanent and best effects are always expected from the mixture of soils of different qualities.—When the object is to produce as much immediate influence as possible, merely to assist one short rotation of crops, to have the application we make act chiefly as manure, then we may take our materials from any situation where we know vegetable substances have fallen and decayed.

"We may go into forests, and in certain stages of the growth of the wood, without any perceptible injury, skim the surface of the whole lot. This soil of the woods, carried in sufficiently large quantities on to old fields, will restore them to original productiveness. And this will sometimes prove an inexhaustible resource for renewing old fields; for as often as the fields decline, the soil in the wood lot will be again renewed and fit to remove. For the same purposes the earth should be carried from the sides of walls and fences, where the leaves have been

lodged from the forests. It should also be carried from hollows and temporary ponds, which in certain seasons of the year become dry, and afford immense quantities of vegetable matter in different stages of decomposition, and suitable to apply to any kind of soil.

"Where streams of water occasionally overflow the banks, an abundance of vegetable and earthy matter is lodged on the meadows, which in many cases, especially where there is not much extent of meadow to receive the substances conveyed by the stream, it is prudent to remove on the higher land. It will there act as manure, and at the same time gradually alter the texture of the soil, rendering it more retentive of dew and rain, and easily penetrated by the fibrous roots of plants. Of the value of those substances which are carried in streams of water to enrich soils, we have the most convincing proof in the unexampled productiveness of interval lands. It is not exclusively the vegetable substances carried on to these lands which make them so astonishingly productive; there is a portion of every kind of soil existing in the surrounding country annually carried on with the vegetable substances. Intervals are composed of every sort of earth the water can reach and remove. This circumstance may properly encourage the mixtures of many kinds of earth, even when there is no particular evidence that each kind is especially adapted to remedy any deficiency in the soil which we would improve. There is less hazard in administering medicines in great profusion to cure diseases in the soil, than in the human body. In stepping out of the beaten path of habitual practice, and calling attention to experiments, which to some may look very simple and to others very absurd, we may become instrumental in the discovery of highly important truths."

It will not do, however, to spread pond mud directly on grass land or on arable ground. An experienced farmer informs, that he once injured a piece of grass land by spreading pond mud upon it without preparation. It should be mixed with lime and warmer manure, and exposed to the atmosphere, or put into the barn yard to be trodden upon by the cattle.

Arthur Young lays it down as a maxim, that a strong, harsh, tenacious clay, though it will yield great crops of wheat, is yet managed at so heavy expense, that it is usually let for more than it is worth. Much money is not made on such land.—The very contrary soil, a light, poor, dry sand, is very often, indeed in the occupation of men who have made fortunes. Some permanent manure is usually below the surface, which answers well to carry on; and sheep, the common stock of such soils, is the most profitable sort he can depend on.—Fessenden's Complete Farmer.

GREEN CROPS FOR TURNING DOWN.—We hear much of sowing crops for the purpose of ploughing them down while green. Did it ever occur to the minds of our farmers how many and what heavy "green crops" may be cut from their rushy bottoms, their ditches, their woods; but above all, from the margins of their rivers and creeks; and which, if buried in the bottom of their furrows, would ferment and become as valuable manure as any that could be grown for the purpose at the expense of ploughing and sowing; and which would enable them to mow these for their cattle, and thus obtain from them an addition to their cattle keep, instead of robbing them of so many acres of fodder? There is upon record an account of an experiment on growing potatoes, where it was found that a single cabbage-leaf laid on every set of the potatoes while planting, produced as large a crop as was taken from the rows dressed with stable manure. Then what would be the result of a thick covering of water-lilies, reeds, or the rushes and weeds from our boggy bottoms? I am at present a slave in a dry-goods store in Market street, but shall be free in the spring, when I will ascertain if agriculture will not pay for capital expended, as well as trade.

J. D.
Farm. Cab.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1841.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA—FOR SEPTEMBER.

Fruit Department.—Grape vines will now have ripened their fruit. When it has been cut, attention should be given to the vines. The house should be duly arid, and every precaution taken to ripen the wood well; for on this, in a great measure, the excellence of next year's crop depends. Guard against mildew. Pick up and sweep off all dead and decaying leaves, and if the vines are in a house where plants are kept, see that no water is spilt in watering the pots.

Strawberry beds may now be made. The late rains have so thoroughly moistened the ground, that plants will do better if set out now than if planted two weeks ago; keep the young plants free from weeds, and water if dry weather should take place.

Raspberry beds may be also made the latter part of the month.

Peach trees may now be budded, with success.

Trees of all kinds should have attention. Make preparations to guard against the canker worm; to do this effectually, let the trees be scraped smooth, that there may be no lodging places for the vermin.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.—There has been much complaint in this section of country, about blight in pear trees. The bark upon the pear tree is thinner than upon almost any other tree, and as the sap flows, the hot rays of the sun against the stock of the tree, stop the circulation; and the consequence is, that a space two or three inches wide on the sun side dies, leaving the stock dead. I would recommend to take the bark from a chestnut something larger than the pear tree, place its sap side up exposed to the sun, until it rolls up, place it around the pear tree, and let it remain during the hot weather.

Yours,
JONATHAN J. WATSON.

Bucks County, Pa. 1841.

FRUIT TREES.

Transplanting.—When trees are removed for the purpose of being transplanted, their roots should, if possible, be fresh and entire. If these precautions have been omitted, their whole bodies and roots must be immersed in fresh water during twenty-four hours; and their tops must be lessened in proportion to the loss their roots have sustained. The sources by which they derive the nourishment which they receive from the earth, being diminished, the whole sap of the tree, and even its vitality would otherwise pass off by transpiration.

October and November, and immediately after the first hard frosts have arrested vegetation, is esteemed the best season of all for transplanting trees. The peach, the plum, the cherry and evergreen trees do especially well, when planted early in autumn. But where circumstances render it necessary, transplanting may be deferred till spring.

When trees are transplanted in autumn, the earth becomes only consolidated at their roots, and they are ready to vegetate with the first advancement of spring.

[Some valuable directions from the "Orchardist," relative to transplanting, propagation, &c. will be given in our next.]

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

Flower Department.—*Dahlias* will now be flowering finely. Keep the branches well tied up to stakes and prune freely, cutting away all large and useless shoots and disbudding the plant of weak and half-formed flower buds. Some of the finest flowers will open this month. September is the season to display the splendor of this flower.

Geraniums should now be repotted preparatory to their removal to the green-house or parlor.

Verbenas for keeping through the winter should now be potted.

Izias, *Sparaxis*, and other Cape bulbs, may now be planted.

Oxalis may be planted this month.

White lilies may be planted out now.

Roses, planted out in the border during summer, should now be taken up and potted.

Camellias should now be looked over; if any need repotting they should be attended to this month. The seeds may be sown as soon as gathered.

Pansy seed may still be sown, in order to produce fine plants for spring flowering.

Heliotropes, *Alloysias*, and other tender plants, placed out in the border, should be taken up and repotted.

Ericas that need repotting before spring, should be attended to now.

Mignonette and sweet *Alyssum*, planted last month, should now be carefully watered.

Chrysanthums should be well watered, giving them occasionally liquid manure.

Paeonies may be removed the latter part of the month.

Perennial flowering plants may now be removed with safety.

Chinese primroses should be repotted this month.
Green-house plants, of all kinds should be repotted, pruned, and such as need it, tied up to green sticks; the pots should be washed, and prepared for removing to their winter quarters.—*Mag. of Hor.*

From the Troy Daily Times.

IRON STEAMBOATS.—It is now, we believe, established beyond all controversy, that iron steamboats combine many advantages over those constructed of wood. They are more durable; require less outlay for repairs; draw less water; are indestructible by fire, and not so liable to be injured by collision with other vessels. The destruction of the Erie forcibly impresses upon the mind the necessity of devising some plan to prevent for the future, the wholesale destruction of life, which has become of late years so common on our waters. And in what manner can this be effected so well as by constructing steamboats of a material indestructible by fire?

The iron canal boats on the Erie and Ohio canals are faster, and far more durable than those made of wood. The iron steamer Valley Forge, and others on the Western rivers are universally considered as the finest boats on those waters. In Great Britain iron steamers have been used for years, and the one now building at Bristol of 3000 tons, shows that they may be constructed of any desirable size.

With these facts before us, what is to prevent the next steamboat built by our citizens from being constructed of iron? The first cost of iron, does not vary materially from that of a wooden steamer; and, is indeed much cheaper when the subject of repairs and that of durability is considered. The passenger boats now in use, are considered old and unseaworthy in ten years from the time they are built; and yet during that period thousands of dollars have been laid out on them for repairs. An iron boat will last fifty years as well as ten, and the sum required for repairs in all that time be trifling. In an economical point of view, therefore, if in no other, iron steamboats seem preferable to those built of wood. Will not Troy, then, famed as she is for her enterprise, take the lead of the Eastern cities, in this respect, and build during the coming year, a magnificent iron steamer of the size of the Troy?

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, has arrived at New York, from Bristol, having left that port on the 1st inst. Our dates from London are to 10 o'clock A. M. of the 31st ult.

We find no intimation that Mr. Fox had been instructed to demand his passports in case McLeod should not be discharged without trial. The tone of Lord Palmerston, in replying to some questions propounded to him by a member of Parliament, is all that could be desired. Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox appears to have had an excellent effect.

There is no later intelligence from China. In fact, the latest dates from that country which had reached England on the departure of the Great Western, came by way of the United States.

The principal news is the meeting of Parliament—Queen's speech—the amendment to the address by the Tories, and the defeat of the Whigs after four nights' debate by a majority of 91. The Whig Ministry has resigned, and the Queen sent for Sir Robert Peel to form a new Ministry.

Mr. Roebuck put several questions to Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons on the 24th ult., respecting the McLeod case, but nothing new was elicited. Lord Palmerston refusing to give any explanation further than that nothing could be more honorable than the conduct of the American Government in this matter.

The weather had been remarkably fine; the crops had materially improved; the harvest in the Southern Counties had made great progress; free wheat was 6d. a bushel cheaper, and flour 1s. per sack cheaper than the week before.

The Harvest in France is very promising.

Teas have fallen in price.

The dates from New York were to August 15th, by the Acadia steamer.

The weather had latterly been fine, and the prices of breadstuffs had declined.

Liverpool Cotton Market, August 20.—The cotton circulars to day state that the trade throughout the week has shown a decidedly better disposition to purchase, attributable, it is said to the more favorable state of the weather. The advance of 1 per lb. has been caused also, it is alleged by the determination of holders. To day, the sales are 4,000 to 5,000 bales.

Saturday August 28.—There has been a fair demand for cotton throughout the week; during which the market has been quiet, but closes steadily, and with scarcely any decline from last week's quotations of American.

The sales of the week amount to 32,640 bales, including 500 American on speculation, and 1660 American and 100

Surat for export, 350 Sea Island at 124 a 22; 5150 Upland 51a61; 4530 Mobile &c. 41a74; 8350 New Orleans 5a61; 3400 Surat &c. 31a5 3-8. The consumption to-day amounts to 3500 bales, of which 500 Surats and Americans are for export.

Monday Aug. 30.—To-day the demand for cotton has been limited, and the sales which consist of various descriptions, amount to 2500 bags and all to the trade. Prices are without change.

Tuesday Aug. 31.—The market has to-day been quiet, only about 1500 bags having been sold of all sorts. No alteration in prices.

Liverpool, August 28.—The weather having in the greater part of the kingdom continued favorable for the crops, prices of wheat and oats have given way, the former 9d per 70 lb and the latter 4d per 45 lb. Bonded wheat is heavy at a decline of 6d per 10 lbs. Some sales have been made in red Baltic at 8s 10d to 9s per 70 lb. and in bonded flour at 34 per bbl.

London Corn Exchange, Aug 30.—The arrival of foreign wheat last week was very large, amounting to 78,000 quarters and above 6000 bbls of flour. To this morning's market, the supply of new English wheat was also very large from Essex, Kent and Suffolk, the quality in general being inferior and very damp. The millers hold off buying, and prices may be considered nominally 6s to 8s per quarter lower. Old wheat is 2s per quarter lower.

Hamburg, August 27.—Cotton being by most importers held at higher prices than buyers are able to pay, the sales were limited to 30 bales Georgia at 61 sch; 22 bales fine Bahia at 74; 240 St Domingo at 64; and 20 bales Madras at 5 sch, against which fresh arrived about 1000 bales, mostly East India from England; 309 bales from North America from Havre, and 3000 seroons from Laguayra.

Amsterdam, 28th August.—At Rotterdam were sold on the 25th and 26th, 50 hhd's Maryland Tobacco, ex Gulnare, 21 do ex Lisette, 50 do ex Ulysses, of which prices were not exactly known.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet Caledonia, capt. McKellar, has arrived at Boston, having left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

We learn by this arrival, that the prospects of the harvests are decidedly more favorable. A large quantity of grain had been imported into England, which had caused a decline in price. Cotton was heavy, and trade and manufactures were at a low ebb. There was no ground for alarm on account of the McLeod affair. The King of the French had commenced putting his army and navy on the peace establishment. The Whig ministry had resigned, and a new cabinet had been formed. Intelligence had been received from Canton to the 20th of April.

Aug. 30.—The continuance of fine weather has a powerful influence on the Money market, by calming men's minds, and removing the dread of an immediate necessity for importing corn. Not only English Stocks, but also Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares of all kinds are advancing in price.

The principal feature of the news is the formation of the Tory Cabinet, of which the Duke of Wellington is not a member—he is to be the leader in the House of Lords. Corn is likely to be more plentiful than had been anticipated. It was thought that about the 10th, the duties would obtain their lowest rate, when corn and flour will be released from bond, and the price fall.

Liverpool Sep 3.—Since the 18th ult, we have experienced a fair demand in our Cotton market, but which has rather receded in consequence of forced sales during the last week. We regret to have to announce the failure of two houses here connected with the States, viz that of Messrs. James Murray & Sons, and Messrs. Molyneux, Witherby & Co. This has cast a gloom over our market. In other respects we appeared rather improving, the fair weather having allowed of much Grain being housed, and money being tolerably easy, the Foreign Exchanges continuing very firm. We enclose a Circular of to-day, shewing the week's business.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Friday Evening Sept. 3.—The market continues dull and inactive, with more American Cotton offering, prices have in consequence declined 1-8d lb in ord. and mid qualities; in fair and good no particular change. Brazils are hardly inquired for, but for some few sales Pernams and Maranhams at a reduction of 1d per lb. Surats in moderate demand, and prices supported. Imports this week 11,156 bags; sales (including 1200 Am. on speculation, and 800 for export) 24,020 bags, of which, 140 Sea Island Georgia, 14a22; 6770 Upland do 5 a 74; 5860 Alabama and Mobile 5 a 74; 7290 New Orleans 4 a 9. Imports up to this date, 1841, 950,083 bags; same time, 1840, 1,198,402. Stocks on this date, 1841, 602,490 bags, same time 1840, 510,390.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—The offerings of Beef Cattle at the drove yards this morning reached about 1300 head, of which only about 200 were sold, at prices ranging from 44 to 55,50 per 100 lbs for good to prime quality.—The principal sales were however at intermediate prices. We continue to quote Live Hogs as before at 44.75 to 45 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—The favourable accounts relative to the harvest in England, received by the Great Western and Caledonia,

have further depressed the flour market, and a decline has taken place. The market closed on Friday at \$6.50 for good standing brands of Howard street, and to-day holders are offering to sell freely at \$6.25, without finding purchasers. The wagon price is unsettled.

On Saturday a sale of City Mill Flour was made at 6.50. To-day there is nothing doing, by which to establish a quotation.

Grain.—The Wheat market has declined, under the influence of the late English advices. Prices are not well settled to-day, but we think that a quotation of \$1.20 to \$1.30 for fair to prime Md. reds will very nearly indicate the present market value. A sale of Md. white wheat was made to-day at \$1.37, which before the news would have brought \$1.50.

We quote Md. white Corn to-day at 67a69 cents, and yellow at 68a70 cts. A sale of Penna. yellow to-day at 70 cents. Sales of Md. Rye at 72a75 cents. Sales of Md. Oats at 41 cents.

Provisions.—The provision market has been quite inactive to-day, and prices continue without change. We quote Mess Pork at \$11.50; Prime at \$9; Baltimore Mess Beef at \$12; No. 1 at \$9, and Prime at 7. The stock of inferior Western Bacon continues large and dull at prices differing widely according to condition. Strictly prime descriptions are not plenty, and we quote assorted at 54 to 6 cents with a good demand. Hams are held at 7 to 9 cents; Sides at 54 cents; Shoulders at 4 to 5 cents, and Joles at 24 cents. We quote No. 1 Western Lard in kegs at 8 cents for prime lots. Butter is very dull and plenty at 7 to 10 cents for Yellow Western as in quality.

Rice.—Sales at \$4.12 a \$4.25.

Snake root.—We note sales of Seneca during the week at 35 cents per lb.

Tobacco.—The receipts are again large this week, the quantity inspected being nearly 1600 hhd's. Maryland has been in fair demand, and about 600 hhd's. sold at last week's prices. The principal part, however, was of common to middling qualities at \$4 a \$6.50. We quote inferior and common Maryland at \$3.50 a 4.50; middling to good \$5a7.50; good \$8 a \$8.50; and fine \$9a13. There has not been much inquiry for Ohio. The few sales made have been within the range of quotations, viz:—common to middling \$4.50a\$5.25; good \$5.50a\$6.50; fine red and wraperry \$12a\$14. The inspections of the week comprise 1086 hhd's. Maryland; 459 hhd's. Ohio; 21 hhd's. Virginia, and 2 hhd's. Kentucky—total 1568 hhd's.

Wool.—The sales during the week have been confined to small parcels of washed native at 30 to 33 cts. and of the finer sorts, at prices within the range of our quotations, which agree strictly with the market rates for the various grades.

Timothy seed.—We note sales of some parcels at \$3 to \$3.25 per bushel and in good request. Other sales have been made at retail at \$3.50.

At New York, on Saturday.—About 500 bales Cotton were sold yesterday at very firm prices. The Flour market remains in the same unsettled state as noticed on Friday, and in the absence of sales to any extent it is extremely difficult to give quotations—I however call Genesee \$6.624; Ohio 6.50 a 6.624; Southern is very inactive, and held at 6.874, but could probably be bought for less. Nothing doing in Cornmeal, Brandywine 3.874; without sales. The Grain market was dull yesterday, sales 800 bushels white Northern Corn at 81c meas; 1000 do Jersey at 75c weight; and 500 Jersey Rye at 75c weight, sold. The rates of exchange on different quarters of the Union this week are as follows: Philadelphia, 24; Baltimore, 2; Richmond and Washington, 31a33; North Carolina, 31a4; Charleston, 14; Augusta, 6a10; Savannah, 3; Macon and Columbus, 17; New Orleans, 44; Mobile, 9. St. Louis, 10; Louisville, 81a9; Cincinnati 81a9; Nashville, 124; Illinois and Missouri, 10; Michigan 60. United States Bank notes are at 30 and 31 per cent. discount, and United States Bank stock, in which no one here has any confidence, 61a64.

At Mobile, on the 17th, Cotton was quiet, and for the week ending on that day there were no transactions reported. The demand for Flour was only for city consumption, new sold at \$8, and old at \$7a74, and supply ample for the season. Corn 874, and supply fair.

At Richmond, on Friday, Flour was selling in small lots at \$6.75a7; Corn 65c; Oats 42c; Wheat 130a135 cents. Tobacco was dull, but without change in price.

At Fredericksburg, (Va.) on Friday Flour was \$6.50a6.75; Wheat 125a131c.

At Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—The advices by the steamer Caledonia, from Liverpool, Sept. 4, reached us yesterday. Foreign markets show no material change, since the 1st inst. Wheat had further declined. Flour in bond maintained former quotations. In our market to-day Superfine Flour is dull at \$6.50; some 400 brls. (made of prime southern wheat,) were sold at \$6.50. There have been sales at a fraction below \$6.50, and contracts (sales) for export, the price to be fixed at the current rates of Thursday next, Prime southern Wheat is freely offered at \$1.38, without purchasers. Corn, sales on Saturday, of 2500 bushels Penna's round yellow at 70 cents, (a reduction.) In other Bread Stuffs we have on change to note.

CHEMICAL LECTURES.

The subscriber intends delivering a course of Chemical lectures as connected with Agriculture and the Arts and Sciences. The lectures will be delivered to separate classes to suit the convenience of those who desire to cultivate this interesting science.

The science of Chemistry is of great interest to the Agriculturist, Manufacturer, and Professional gentleman.

A Public Lecture, explanatory of the manner in which he shall lecture, or teach the science, will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, 23d inst. at 7 o'clock, in the basement of the Universalist Church, Calvert st. WM. BAER.

UNITED STATES FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Under this title will be published in the city of New York, a monthly periodical, devoted to the great leading interests of the country—Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Mechanics, and the Arts.

The work will be a record of facts and of valuable improvements rather than of diffuse reading.

Each number will contain from 32 to 40 octavo pages, handsomely executed, and embellished with engravings—at the moderate price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Correspondents from every section of the Union are solicited. The first number will be issued soon after the Fair in October.

Communications addressed to S. FLETCHER, at the Repository of the American Institute, New York.

YOUNG SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULLS.

One 20 months old, out of a beautiful full bred cow, by an imported Bull, price \$175
One 9 do do 100
One 7 do do 100
One 3 do do 50

These animals are of the very best stock, from crosses of different importations, and are very fine. They will be delivered in the city at the above prices.

NEW LEICESTER AND SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

Some Rams, and spring lambs, from herds of the best breeders in this vicinity.

SAML SANDS, Farmer Office.

MANAGER WANTED.

Wanted at Hampton, 8 miles from Baltimore, on the York road, a MAN fully competent to the duty of OVERSEER, of a large farm. A person accustomed to the management of slaves, with satisfactory testimonials of character, may obtain a desirable and permanent situation on application to JOHN RIDGELY of H.

DURHAM SHORT HORN CATTLE.

3 thorough bred COWS, and 2 three year old BULLS, Herd Book animals, bred by late Stephen Williams, Esq. Also, 30 Dishley, or New Leicester BUCKS and EWES, of great size and beauty. For sale by the subscriber at Northborough, Worcester, Mass. B. D. WHITING.

FOR SALE—AN IRISH GRAZIER BOAR,

Bred by that distinguished breeder, Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Anarose county, Monaghan, Ireland, and imported by J. S. Skinner, Esq. in the ship Pocahontas, in the spring of 1840—he is about 2 years old, and well formed—price \$75. Apply to S. SANDS.

DURHAM & DEVON STOCK, HOGS, SHEEP, &c.

A gentleman retiring from his farm for the present, authorizes me to dispose of the greater part of his farm stock, consisting of Durham and Devon Bulls, Cows and Calves, and crosses of these breeds, also crosses on good country stock—Berkshire, China, Woburn, Chester, (as also crosses of these), Sows, Boars, Shoats and Pigs—and some fine half Leicester Ewes. For further information apply to S. SANDS.

NOTICE FOR A "SILK AGENT."

A gentleman, residing in Cambridge, Md. who has been for two years engaged in the "Silk Culture," has a silk establishment one mile from the town, and he finds, from experience, that a due share of his personal attention is impracticable.

He has a highly approved machinery for the conversion of cocoons into "reeling silk," and foliage and fixtures for about two millions of worms. He wishes to employ an Agent on "shares" or otherwise, who will bring testimonials from competent judges of his fitness in skill and general deportment to conduct, personally, the business of feeding and manufacturing, at the point above named. J. A. The Editor of the Am. Farmer has the address.

3t.

A FAIR HIRE.

By the month or year, the latter will be preferred if all things are suitable, will be given for a good labourer to work on a farm in Stafford county, Virginia. The location is healthy at all seasons, and the work required will be every thing appertaining to judicious farming—such as cutting, mowing, fencing, ditching, the care of stock, &c. No application will be received without a testimonial of good character in every respect, more especially for industry and sobriety. Reference to the Editor of the Am. Farmer.

sup. 1. 7c

H. H. CONWAY, Stafford C. H. Va.

STEAMING APPARATUS.

With a Boiler and Steam Tub of about five hundred gallons capacity each, in complete order for immediate use. Steaming or boiling is consumed a very small quantity of wood—it has been in use one year, and cost the owner \$450—The owner having no farther use for it will take \$150. Apply to SAML SANDS.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

The undersigned are prepared to supply any number of their patent Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, which are made on the same plan as those sold the last several years and which have given entire satisfaction to all who have used them.

Certificates can be produced which speak in the highest terms of their superior strength and capacity. They will be sold at the following prices, viz:

Two horse powers, with thrasher and fixtures complete, \$160 00
Four horse, 210 00

An experienced machinist will be sent to put up machines when required, for whose services an extra (moderate) charge will be made.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

Manufacturers and Seedsmen, 60 Light st.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWER, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tennding do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,

100 BUSHELS RED CHAFF BEARDED WHEAT, For seed, for sale by SAML SANDS, sep. 1. Farmer office.

SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULLS.

The subscriber offers for sale, several young Durham Bulls, of the best milking stock in the country, and surpassed in point of symmetry of form by none others, perhaps, in the U. States. Their ages are 7, 12, 18, 26 and 30 months, and prices ranging from 150 to 275 dollars.

—ALSO—

VALUABLE JACKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the following described Jacks: FOR SALE—An imported Jack, black with grey belly, about 56 inches high—his colts are very fine and large: he had 60 to 70 mares this season—he was imported by Com. J. D. Elliott in the Frigate Constitution. The owner having two, will dispose of one of them for \$800.

An imported Spanish Jack, 6 years old, and equal in vigor to any in the United States—he was imported by an officer of the navy—is very docile and tractable, of a greyish color, inclining to white—his colts are remarkably strong and powerful.—He is now near Easton, Md., and will be sold deliverable in this city—has been valued at \$1000, but will be sold for cash at a somewhat lower price.

Another improved Spanish Jack, 5 years old; a beautiful animal, also brought to this country by an officer of the navy—he is now standing at Middletown, Md., and his powers will be fully tested during the season, and will be sold when he has proved himself to be a sure foal getter.

Also another fine Jack, about 9 years old—has proved himself a sure foal getter,—having got 60 foals out of 70 mares he covered last season, under disadvantageous circumstances, having been carried round the country to serve the mares—price, delivered in this city or at Elkton, Md. \$400.

A YOUNG JACK, 4 years old this grass, bred from the finest and largest Jack in the U. States—a getter of the best stock, 12 hands 1 inch high—his colts dropped the present season are unusually fine, \$75, smocking the dam, cannot buy some of them—For sale at the very low price of \$300, deliverable on board of any vessel in our port with food, &c. for any port in the U. S. if desired, or at the owner's farm in Baltimore county for \$275.

It is unnecessary to remark on the value of the Mule; the people of this State, like those of old Kentucky, are beginning to appreciate this hardy animal for the plough and other farming purposes. Address, post paid, SAMUEL SANDS, Office American Farmer.

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, 925

Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25

Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150

Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, &c. sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinged or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md. ap 7 6m LLOYD & DOWNING.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market.

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CHADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13i

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Seeds at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made Field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fan, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Thrashing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation. Extract from a letter from the Hon. Mr. Merrick, U. S. Senator, dated from his estate, Aug. 3d, 1841.

"Mr. Dalrymple arrived safely with the Horse Power on Sunday last; we fixed it up and set it to work on Monday morning, and have had it at work all day to day. I think it operates finely, and in my judgement is superior to any horse-power I have ever seen. The Thrasher too is very effectual, and far surpasses any I have ever tried; it is simple and efficient, two most important qualities for owner and laborers on a farm. It thrashes the wheat cleaner from the straw, than any machine I ever saw work. Indeed it is next to impossible that a head of perfect wheat should pass through this machine unthreshed."

Mr. Merrick got out his last year's crop with this thrasher.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. au 11 J. S. EASTMAN.

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, Esq. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Anarose, co'y Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid, JOHN P. E. STANLEY, June 17 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.